COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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" At midnight, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of that day which lives in the remembrance of " every Englishman, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, swore on the tomb of the Great " Frederick, in the church at Potsdam, that they would remain faithful to each other, and to the cause in " which they were engaged. Oh! young and noble-minded and high-spirited monarchs! may the spirit " and wisdom of that monarch, over whose blessed tomb your vows were exchanged, animate your coun- " cils and invigorate your arms in so just a cause!" — COURIER newspaper, 18th November, 1805.

" But it is fit, that it should be publicly known, that the charge against the king of Prussia and the Em- " peror of Russia of being.....has been made solely by the Opposition; " that it is utterly detested, disclaimed, and disowned by the English government (Pitt was in place), who " respect, because they know, the characters of the two sovereigns; who know them to be incapable of " deceit or falshood, and who place the firmest reliance upon their integrity and their honour."——COURIER newspaper, 2d December, 1805.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA. ——The treaty between these two powers, which will be found in a subsequent page of this sheet, has certainly surprised nobody but fools; for it was quite impossible, that any man of sound common sense and common information should have anticipated any other result of a war between powers, such and so situated, as were the parties to this treaty.——To descant upon the present state of the Prussian king and his power would be useless. It must be obvious to all the world that he is now a king merely in name, and for the sole convenience (perhaps a *temporary* one) of the conqueror. As to the effects of this change upon the welfare of Europe in general, and of the people of the Prussian states, late as well as present, in particular, there may be a wide difference of opinion; for, while some persons will see nothing but cause of lamentation in the change; nothing but fallen monarchy, princesses (so virtuous as to defy all "delicate investigation") in tears, and "the best of princes," the "fathers of their people," either killed or become mere tools or vagabonds, the bonds of "regular government, social order, and our holy religion" being all dissolved: while some persons will have their minds filled with this gloomy picture, others there may be, who, taking a wider view of things, may be led to ask, whether the people, the millions of human beings formerly governed by those princes, will now be worse off than they were before; whether, in these conflicts amongst their rulers, in these wars for who shall be their masters, they may not have obtained some little consequence in the scale of existence; and whether, if they have experienced only a change in their immediate masters, their parish and village despots, whose grasp was screwed to the highest possible pitch, that change alone ought not to be regarded as a sufficient counterbalance for all the evils which their rulers have endured, or can ever endure. If men are doomed to have despotic masters, if they are to have neither security of property nor personal liberty; if they are to be *slaves*, it is little matter to whom they are slaves. Viewing Europe, after the manner of some persons, as consisting of a certain number of states, belonging to certain individuals, who own them, and the people of them, as men own farms and manors and the cattle and game thereon; viewing Europe in this light, we must naturally lament to see such a *disturbance of property* as Napoleon has occasioned; but, viewing the people of Europe as we still view, or affect to view ourselves, we must, before we lament the changes that have taken place, ascertain that those changes have produced an effect injurious to the people; and, this, I believe, it would be very difficult for us to ascertain.——The wise men, who, for our sins, are deputed to conduct the hireling press of the metropolis, seem to be utterly astonished, that the "magnanimous Alexander," should have received from Buonaparté a compensation for the expences of the war in the territories of the ally, whom he had "so generously stepped forward to assist " and protect;" and, it must be confessed, that this conduct on the part of "the magnanimous Alexander" does not very well agree with his high-sounding proclamations and declarations. But, where is the ground of *astonishment?* Who but fools expected any thing else? and who but knaves affected to believe any thing else?——The strains of the newspapers, upon this subject, are doleful beyond description, and yet, certainly not more doleful than foolish. The Morning Post, never the hindmost in folly, observes:

" With respect to Russia, we *regret* to say, " that so far as that power is comprehend- " ed in the provisions of the treaty with " Prussia, there is presented to the world " another disgusting instance of the preva- " lence of the spirit of *plunder and spolia- " tion*, over those of genuine *integrity and " pure honour*. The Emperor Alexander, " after a solemn exchange of *oaths*, after " the most sacred and repeated pledges of " support, without any sacrifice of territory " on his part, and, therefore without any " claim to indemnification, not only aban- " dons his late associate, to the whole ven- " geance of the enemy, but profits himself " by the punishment inflicted, shares in " the spoil, and strips his unfortunate friend " and ally of part of his sad remains. For " a few hundred miles of territory and a " few hundred thousands of inhabitants he " *forfeits his character as a man, and gives " up his honour as a prince*. What Buona- " parté took from Prussia he took by the " sword; what Alexander has received con- " stituted part of the possessions which, but " a few days before, he was endeavouring to " preserve for Prussia, with the whole " strength of his empire! *May we be per- " mitted to hope*, that the hitherto magna- " nimous character of Alexander will not " be still further degraded by his acquies- " cence in the hostile views of Buonaparté " against Great Britain? The submission of " Prussia to the conditions injurious to our " commerce, was, in her reduced situation, " a matter of unavoidable necessity; she " was obliged to accept such terms as a " rude conqueror thought proper to dictate; " but for the honour and character of the " Emperor Alexander, who still continues " to hold a commanding situation in Eu- " rope, we *hope and trust* he will not be " induced to lend himself to such unworthy " purposes, or consent to become an instru- " ment of oppression in the hands of the most " unprincipled tyrant with which, perhaps, " the earth has ever been cursed."——Yes: you may be permitted to hope and trust this as long as you please; or, at least, until the next mail, or the mail after, shall have arrived; but, no longer.——And is it thus, Sir, that you talk of our " august ally?" Do you indeed describe as having forfeited his character as a man, and his honour as a prince that very person, for having ridiculed whose Potsdam oath, real or pretended, you and your fellow-labourer of the Courier manfully called for vengeance, *Attorney-General* vengeance? you, who set up a holloo, a cry of prison and of pillory, against the " CONSTANT READER" of the Herald? (See Reg. Vol. VIII. p. 882) *Now*, who was right? Who was best informed? Who was the best judge of human nature as operating upon the affairs of nations? And who is it, that this country has to curse for its ruinous delusion?——But, what emboldens *you* now to attack " our august ally" after this sort; for our *ally* the Emperor of Russia still is, say what you will of him? And how dare you *libel* him; for, as you well know, *truth*, though, for once you may have spoken it, is a libel? How dare you libel " our august ally?" How dare you speak of him in such rascally terms? Is this the way you support " regular government, social order, " and our holy religion?" To be sure the Emperor of Russia is a sort of *Catholic*; but, then, you said, that he was the most brave and faithful personage in the whole world; and now you abuse him. Will the Russian Ambassador bear this? You reviled Mr. Windham for doubting whether the Russian nation was fit to cope with the French nation; and now you lay foul of the head of this same Russian nation. The fact is, I believe, you now perceive, that the Emperor of Russia can do no more of what you simply enough thought he was doing for us; and, as he can no longer serve your turn, you are ready to revile him as much as you before reviled those who foretold what has now happened.——The language of the Courier, that other sapient guide of this sapient nation, is less abusive than that of the Morning Post, but not at all less foolish: " This " treaty," says he, " with Prussia is re- " markable for a principle by which Buona- " parté *hopes* to give a mortal shock and " blow to all coalitions. He has *made* ally " prey upon ally, given part of the territories " of Prussia to Russia, and thus consumma- " ted her misery and humiliation by making " her the victim both of friend and foe. In " the article of the treaty (the 18th) by " which part of Prussian Poland is to be " given to Russia, it is endeavoured to be " represented as the establishment of na- " tional boundaries between Russia and the " Duchy of Warsaw. National boundaries! " as if such petty rivers could oppose any " obstacles to the encroachments of either " power, if either power were determined " upon making encroachments! This arti- " cle of the treaty did indeed *surprise and " afflict us:* because *we thought* that the " Emperor Alexander would have rejected " with scorn and disdain, any offer that " should tend to call in question *his disin- " terestedness and magnanimity*, and to en- " rich him at the expence of his prostrate " and ruined ally. This conduct towards

" Prussia prepares us to suspect that the " nature of the treaty between Russia and " France is of a very different nature from " what—but we *will not anticipate.*"—— No: do not anticipate, I pray you. The assurance of your fears will come soon enough for you.——You *thought!* But we told you not to think so; and you called us " Jacobins and Levellers." If we were to laugh at you now, how could you blame us; unless you proceeded upon the maxim of the Addingtons, that when, in the teeth of our prediction and advice, you bring ruin upon the country, that very ruin ought to make us hold our tongues? Unless you pretend, that, having been despised and abused by you, in the hour of your imaginary prosperity, is a ground whereon for you to claim compassion and indulgence at our hands, in the hour of your confusion and distress? I remember your past conduct. Your insolence is, and will be, fresh in my mind. I have put upon record your base endeavours to prepare the public mind for an Attorney-General prosecution of the ridiculer of the Potsdam Oath; and I now laugh at the eighteenth article of the treaty of Tilsit, which article makes you weep.——*Hanover* is a subject of speculation with these sages. " Han- " over," says the Courier, of the 3d instant, " it is suspected by some, will be in- " corporated with the kingdom of West- " phalia. We do not believe it. The " placing it in the hands of the Spaniards " shews that it is meant to be ceded to us in " return for the cession of our conquests in " South America. But *will any man say* " *that*, in the present state of the Conti- " nent, *we ought to give any thing for* " *Hanover?* Could his Majesty re-possess " it as an independent state? Whatever im- " provements were made in it during a " state of peace, would only be so many in- " citements for the French to overrun and " pillage it in war. We should be in the " situation of men sent to improve the coun- " try for the benefit of others; and, be- " sides, one of the conditions annexed to " the restitution of it would be, that it " should join the Rhenish Confederacy. Do " we wish to see a King of England in the " condition of a vassal of Buonaparté, and " forced, as sovereign of Hanover, to join " France against Russia or Austria, with " both of whom he might be in the strictest " alliance and amity as king of England?" ——Yes, we shall, I think, see the man that ill say that we ought to give something for anover, that Hanover which a Lord told , some months ago, ought to be as dear to as Hampshire. When this happens I will recall the thoughts of the editor of the Courier, who has, upon this occasion, certainly been writing without due instructions. If Mr. Fox (alas! poor Fox!) could see reason for our going to war for Hanover, I leave the reader to guess how easily those sharp practitioners, Lords Eden, Hawkesbury and Castlereagh, and Messrs. Canning and Perceval, will find out reasons for surrendering colonies for the same object. No: we have not done with dear Hanover yet; and, I am greatly deceived, if we shall not yet hear the Courier revile those, who shall dare to object to the making of English sacrifices for the sake of retaining it.——If any thing, at this day could surprise us, it would be, that our ministers still persist in the sending of their expeditions to the Baltic. That they may succeed in nothing that they undertake elsewhere is more than I would say even of them; but, it is, I think, impossible, that an expedition to the Baltic should produce any thing to this country but injury, except as far as relates to the employing of the *Hanoverians*. They, indeed, may effect something for us; but, I am greatly afraid, that they, even they, will find no opportunity of getting at the French, and of making a last effort for " the *deliverance* of Europe!"—— Nothing dismayed, however, the no-popery heroes and their partizans continue to send forth their accusations against the late ministers for not having done *sooner* what they are doing now. The two errors which the late ministry committed, with regard to the continent, were, their demand of Hanover, which, observe, drove Prussia into a quarrel with France, and their remittance of £80,000 to Prussia. They must, one would think, have been morally certain that no efforts of ours could save either Prussia or Russia. From the first to the last, there was no probability, that Prussia would not be subdued. With my scanty means of information, I was in possession of knowledge, upon which I would have betted a thousand to one, that neither the Prussians nor the Russians made head against the French for a single day. The late ministers must have been acquainted with the state of things; and, if they had, nevertheless, granted subsidies, and sent out expeditions to the Baltic, would they not have deserved the execrations of the country? If we could have sent out 40,000 men, it would have been sending them to certain defeat and disgrace. To pretend, that the overthrow of the Russian and Prussian armies could have been prevented by us, is, perhaps, the most shameful instance of hypocrisy that ever was witnessed, even on the part of no-popery, or of Mr. Hypocricy Per-

sonified. This Lazarus, at the head of all his saints and all his fools, at the head of all his Lazaroni, would scarcely, one would think, venture to feign to believe, that an English expedition would have prevented the peace of Tilsit. Yet are these men impudent enough to blame the late ministers for not wasting the blood of our army, and the money of the people, in the war which has just terminated! For the purposes of party even the Foreign Secretary has accused his predecessors, that is to say, "*his Majesty's government*," of want of faith towards the Emperor of Russia; he has imputed to them the *cause* of the peace of Tilsit; and, as the Morning Chronicle has well observed, he must be in a delicate situation, when, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he comes to *defend* the conduct of his own government towards Russia! Here we have an instance of the baneful effects of place-men being suffered to sit in the House of Commons. In their wrangling for place, out comes every thing that can make a figure in debate. If the successors of a ministry, who had acted unwisely or unjustly towards another nation, were not in parliament, and had no war of words to carry on there, they would, of course, take care to keep secret, as far as they could, such want of wisdom or of justice; but, as things now are, this can never be expected; and the poor country is situated as a gentleman would be, who should employ two stewards alternately, the chief business of one of whom being to discover flaws in every bargain or contract made by the other, without the least consideration as to the injury which such discovery might produce to their harrassed employer. Even in the discussions respecting the misfortunes, as they are called, of the continent, the predominant motive evidently is, the working out of praise or of censure of the two factions respectively. Every thing turns upon this pivot. Place and profit are the objects, before which all others vanish like a shadow.——With respect to the effect, which the stipulations of the peace of Tilsit may have upon England, I apprehend, for my part, no other than that which every one must fear, namely, the leaving of Napoleon at leisure to plan his intended attacks upon England, and particularly upon *Ireland*, where, as it has been openly avowed in parliament, *a French party* exists. The loss of *trade and commerce*, which some persons are so alarmed at, has no terrors for me; for, the loss of that trade and commerce which the closing of foreign ports can take from us will never do us any harm. Commercial men, headed by a commercial minister, have succeeded in persuading this cozened nation, *that almost all its taxes are paid by them.* In my next, I shall endeavour to uncozen my readers upon this head; and I do flatter myself, that I am able to prove to the conviction of every human being, the determined Pittites excepted, that, if every port in the world was closed against us as effectually as it is possible to close it, the strength and real riches of our country would not be thereby diminished. I can easily discover reasons enough in such men as Pitt for propagating a contrary belief; but, I am quite unable to discover any one reason for our adopting it.——I must return, for a moment, to the Emperor of Russia, in order to notice the progress, which the London papers are making in their abuse of him. The Morning Post, of the 4th instant says: "It "is reported, that the *Russian Senate* sent "for the Emperor Alexander, for the purpose of hastening him from Tilsit. It was "supposed, that this was not done with any "view of *applauding* his conduct; and "there are many, who, having a perfect "knowledge of the Russian character, do "not hesitate to say, that, should it appear "that Alexander has acted contrary *to the* "*wishes of his people*, the consequence may "prove FATAL to him. So prevalent was "this idea yesterday, that *five guineas were* "*given, to receive £100 if the Emperor* "*Alexander should lose his life in a month.* "A considerable sum was subscribed on the "speculation. The Russian nobility, most "of whom compose the senate, derive their "revenues from the *commerce* of the empire, and whenever that is cramped, they "uniformly become not only dissatisfied but "*ferocious*."——This is a pretty broad hint to these *ferocious* gentlemen to kill their Emperor; that "young and noble minded "and high-spirited monarch," who exchanged vows upon the tomb of the Great Frederick, in the church at Potsdam! And now these varlets would murder him! Or, rather, they would instigate others to do it! It is plain "Alexander" now. No longer "our august ally," for not sending troops and subsidies to whom the late ministry are (in the same breath with these maledictions against him) bitterly reproached. Mark, too, this Emperor is to be killed, if he has "acted contrary to the wishes of his peo"ple. And yet this Morning Post calls me Jack Cade!——This betting upon the killing of the Emperor of Russia is truly characteristic of the butt-makers. Now that they are pretty certain that he will, for a while, check their projects of gain, they would sub-

scribe their six-pennies to take away his life. Let the pretended *cause* be observed too. The Russian nobility derive their revenues from *commerce*; when that is cramped, they become *ferocious*; that will now be cramped; of course they will become ferocious; and the Emperor will be the object of their ferocity. This is, too, a pretty amiable picture of *nobility*, especially of *commercial* nobility, of banking-house and loan-jobbing lords.——When the Emperor of Russia receives this Morning Post, and gets some one to read it to him, what will he think of us? What will the "ferocious" nobility think of us? Never was there any thing so base and infamous as this London press. This particular paper calls itself, as I believe it is, the paper of those who stile themselves the "fashionable world." Let any man find me, if he can, any thing so bloody-minded and cowardly as this in the annals of even French democracy. These are the sentiments of the fashionable world, are they? This writer is the associate of John Bowles in defending "regular go-"vernment, social order, and our holy "religion." Is this a specimen of their religious sentiments? They give the poor Emperor but a month to live. Mercy upon those who offend a *commercial* nobility!

Sir Henry Mildmay.——A correspondent, whom I know to be a friend of Sir Henry Mildmay, has communicated to me some remarks upon the publications which I have made with respect to the transaction of Moulsham Hall, and also an authentic document of some importance in the question, which document has not yet been published. ——Though this correspondent has made, against me, no direct charges, it is not to be disguised from me, that he thinks I have acted, if not unfairly, at least with an over-degree of zeal as an accuser of his friend. But, persons, thus circumstanced, should recollect, that, if I were to consult the feelings of the public men, of whom I speak, and of whom I must speak, or hold my tongue altogether; if I were to stop, in each case, till I have an opportunity of hearing the private explanations of the parties, or of their friends; if I were to do this, I should certainly be able to render the public but very little service, and should, indeed, be a creature as perfectly useless as a well-meaning member of parliament, who wears the bridle of a wife whose acquaintance consists of the families of placemen, pensioners, and public robbers.——One exception, taken by my correspondent, is, that, while the wasting of millions pass unnoticed by me, this little thing of Moulsham Hall is taken up with avidity, and dwelt upon at great length and with uncommon force. Now, I know of no millions that are wasted without my taking notice of them. I have noticed the waste of money upon the Volunteers, in the Army, in the Navy, in the Barrack Department, in the Loan Department, in the Civil List, in the Collection of Taxes, upon the Speaker's House, upon St. Margaret's Church, upon the East India Company, upon the merchants of Granada, upon Sierra Leone, and, indeed, though the enumeration would be without end, there is no waste of the public money, which has come to my knowledge, of which I have not, in some way or other, made public mention. But, it is not the amount of the *sum* so much as the nature of the case, and the situation of the parties concerned, that renders a transaction worthy of particular and repeated notice. Sir Henry Mildmay is not a man like the Trotters and the Davisons. He is a man of high station. He is a member for a county, and he has just made his son a member for a city. He has, at public political dinners, stood forward as the champion of one of the factions. He has taken upon him, in the like public manner, to extol the administration and the principles of Pitt, and has asserted, that whosoever shall tread in the footsteps of that man, shall have his support. In short, he has come forth, with all the weight which his family, his character, and his property can give him, to recommend, to vouch for, and to uphold one of the factions which are dividing the power and the riches of the nation between them. Such a man has no plea on the score of private feelings. He challenges inquiry and discussion in respect of every thing that he says or does, or that he has said or done. If, for instance, I were to whince and whine and complain when the editors of the London daily press write against me, should I not be laughed at? The very idea is ludicrous. Not only must every man, who thus puts himself forward, *expect* to have his character and actions inquired into, but they *ought* to be inquired into and publicly discussed; because it is right that the public should be able to judge of all the probable as well as apparent motives of every one who takes upon him to be their guide. ——And, as to the amount of the *sum*, though, in the whole, it was but £1,600 yet the circumstances were curious and interesting. The transaction served to show how the public money was wasted in a branch of expenditure which had heretofore escaped notice. Besides which my correspondent must excuse me, if I have *my feelings* too, and if, after having been called a "jacobin

and leveller," I seize hold of transactions best calculated to prove to the world that my accusations against the wasters of the public money are not groundless. Some men have been awed into silence by being reproached and vilified. That is not my way. Let the hirelings call me jacobin and leveller as loudly as they please; and the louder their accusations the more strenuous are my endeavours to prove, that, whether jacobin and leveller or not jacobin and leveller, my principles are sound, or, at any rate, that my charges are true. To defend one'self is not to be revengeful. We complain, that the public money is wasted; they accuse us of jacobinism; we become more indefatigable in our exertions to prove the reasonableness of our complaint; they then call us revengeful. What they want us to do, is, to plead "not guilty my lord", to waste our time in proving our own innocence. But, that is not the way for me. The way to prove that I am innocent of making groundless complaints is to produce proof upon proof that my complaints are well-founded; and, my correspondent must not be surprised, if, in the producing of these proofs, I pay very little respect to persons.——So much as to the reasons for my taking up the transaction of Moulsham Hall; and now for the transaction itself, which I will again, in substance, describe as it stands represented in the authentic documents, published in the fourth report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.——In October, 1803, Sir James Craigg, commanding in Essex, fixed on, as a spot for military works, some lands belonging to Sir Henry Mildmay in right of his wife, close by the mansion called Moulsham Hall, at which mansion Sir Henry was, by the will of the ancestor, obliged to reside three months in every year. To occupy these lands for this purpose the government was empowered by an act of parliament, which provided, that in such cases a jury should be called to award damages to the party whose land should be occupied. No steps were, previous to the occupation, taken to call the jury. The lands were occupied by Sir Henry Mildmay's consent, and the works were forthwith constructed. The first step that Sir Henry took, was, to request of the ministers (the Addingtons) to bring in and pass a bill to excuse him from a residence to which he was obliged by the will of his ancestor, that is to say to nullify the condition, or, at least one of the conditions, upon which he held for the life of his wife an estate which he estimates at eleven thousand pounds a year. An act of parliament, the grand panacea for all difficulties, was obtained, and, to be sure, one cannot help being enchanted at the easy politeness with which Messrs Pole Carew and Vansittart talk of getting this act for Sir Henry dispatched, seeming not even to cast a thought upon what the parliament might think of such an interference with the tenure of private property. I do not say, that it might not be proper, in an extreme case to nullify a will by an act of parliament; but, Mr. Pole Carew talks of the thing as one would talk of a leave to ride over a field; and just as if Mr. Addington was the sole proprietor of that field. Sir Henry himself, in his memorial talks much about in the same strain. "I considered," says he, "that I had a claim upon *the go-* "*vernment* to relieve me, *by law*, from a "residence which their own measures, for "the public safety, had rendered untena-"ble". He therefore made an application to this effect "to *Mr. Addington's govern-* "*ment*". Just, you see, as if there had been no parliament to consult! Just as if *Mr. Addington's government* made the laws, and could make what laws they pleased! This gives us a pretty correct notion of the light, in which Sir Henry Mildmay must have viewed that parliament, of which he himself was a member. And then comes Mr. R. Pole Carew, who says to Sir Henry: "I have made it my business to see Mr. "Addington this day upon the subject, and "am directed by him to acquaint you, that, "if you will have the goodness to direct *your* "*agent* to communicate with Mr. Vansit-"tart, he shall be extremely ready to do, "on his part, *what may be proper to give* "*effect to your wishes.*" And not a word about *the parliament* any more than if it had been composed of a set of footmen and grooms, who received yearly pay for their attendance and their votes.——Since I have digressed so far, I may as well say, in this place, what occurs to me as to the propriety of this step, on the part of Sir Henry Mildmay.——The ground was occupied in *October*. In *November*, having experienced "great inconvenience from the numbers of "military brought near the place, in expec-"tation of invasion, and having known "foot-pad robberies to be committed in the "very field next adjoining his garden, the "residence became intolerable", and, therefore, he applied to be released from it. This might be very natural; but, did not *others* experience inconvenience as well as he? And, when the *people* were called upon to make such extraordinary *sacrifices*, was he to make none at all? When necessity was pleaded for tax-

ing the poor equally with the rich, as they were at that moment taxed by the ballot for the army of reserve, was he to submit to no sacrifice at all? I shall be asked, perhaps, what good he could have done in Essex. The good of *example*, at a moment when "*invasion was expected.*" Queen Elizabeth, when threatened with invasion by the Spaniards, finding that some persons were preparing to flee from this very coast of Essex, "swore by God, that if she knew "those persons, or might know of any that "should do so hereafter, she would make "them know and feel what it was to "be cowards in so urgent a cause." * I do not mean to impute cowardice to Sir Henry Mildmay. I have not the least reason to suspect him of that weakness; but, I am satisfied, that he ought to have reflected, that, if his inconveniences were greater than those of most other men, so also was the property which he had to preserve; and, that, if such men as he fled from inconveniences, others could not be expected to remain in the face of danger. It is in times of trouble that the great and the rich ought to stand forward and animate others by their example. If all the rich men, all the proprietors of the soil, were, in a time of "ex-"pected invasion," to quit the parts of the coast where works and troops are found, were to go off and leave their lands to be defended by others, who would say, that the lands, if successfully defended, ought not to appertain to those others? I hope, that the rich, in case of danger would not flee from the coast; and, I also hope, that, upon reflection, Sir Henry Mildmay will think it right, as soon as the act and lease have expired, to return to Moulsham Hall, there to reside agreeably to the sacred condition upon which he received so large an estate.——To return to my narrative: Sir Henry Mildmay, having obtained, by law, and at the public expense (for the poor public had to pay fees to its own clerks for the passing of the bill), during the session of 1803-4, the award of damages by a jury, and the letting of the house to the Barrack office, remained, as far as appears from the documents and evidence in the fourth report, unmentioned until May, 1804. In that month he bargained with the government to take the House as an officer's barrack, at 400l. a year. In August the jury assembled to award damages for the land. They awarded 1300l. for the first year for 31 acres of ground, and 600l. a year for every year afterwards. When General Hewett, the Barrack master-general, was directed to close the bargain for the house, he remonstrated against it as a waste of the public money, in answer to which he was told by Mr. Brownrigg, that it was thought necessary to take it, in order "to remunerate Sir Henry Mild-"may for the *loss of his residence.*" Sir Henry Mildmay is asked, by the Military Commissioners, *for what* the jury awarded him so large a sum as 600l. a year for 31 acres of land? His answer is, that they gave him 200l. for the land, and 400l. a year *to provide him with another place of residence.*——Now, said I, it is, then, evident that he knowingly received payment twice for the same thing: once in the award of the jury, and once in the lease of the House with the Barrack-office; and, accordingly, I characterized the transaction as a *job.*——Nothing was published in reply; and, here it was that Sir Henry Mildmay was badly advised; for, having stood forth as the champion of a party, not without some little promising as to what he would do in inquiry into abuses, it was not for him to despise public opinion, nor any thing that was likely to have an effect upon that opinion. When parliament met, however, he moved for a memorial, which he had presented, on the same day, to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, and which memorial was inserted in the Register at page 52 of the present volume. In his speech he said, that the transaction could be *no job*, because it took place under Mr. Addington's administration, for whom he never gave a vote in his life. But, I proved, from the documents, that the proposition for the renting of the house and the assembling of the jury both took place under the Administration of Pitt, for whom he always voted. And there was something very suspicious in his waiting for nine months, and then making the proposition and calling the jury, immediately after Pitt came into office. But, my correspondent has now communicated to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Brownrigg to Sir Henry Mildmay, dated on the 12th of April, 1804, which states, that, even in the preceding November, the Duke of York had applied to Lord Hobart for authority to rent the House, and that the authority had been obtained. So that, the bargain for the house was begun under the Administration of Mr. Addington, the conclusion of it, under Pitt, was a matter of course, and, therefore, the transaction evidently was *not* what is called *a job*, which phrase is employed to designate a transaction, *wherein votes in parliament are obtained, either directly or indirectly in exchange for*

* See Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, vol. 1. p. 892.

the public money. I am really glad that this has been proved; for the worst light in which I viewed the transaction was that of a job, a vile barter of votes for money; a base act of treachery towards a confiding people. It is now pointed out to me, too, that in Brownrigg's letter, contained in the report documents, he makes mention of the authority given by Lord Hobart to rent the house as a Barrack. This incidental mention escaped me, or I should have noticed it; for it shewed that the bargain for the house was begun, at least, under the Addington set —— But, as yet we see nothing to remove the charge of *knowingly receiving payment twice for the same thing.* Now, however, we have to consider the two letters (in p. 145 of this Volume) from two of *the jurymen* to Sir Henry Mildmay, one of whom says, that the *house* was not at all included in the estimate, and the other says, that the award went only to the occupation of the 31 acres of ground, and the *general injury which the estate must suffer from such occupation,* the jury being aware that Sir Henry was at that time in treaty with the government for the renting of the house, which they considered him at perfect liberty to do what he pleased with. — Now, Sir Henry Mildmay declares, upon oath, that *he understood* the jury to have awarded him £400 out of the six *to provide him with another place of residence*; so that there is a manifest disagreement between the declaration of the jurymen and his declaration. In answer to this my correspondent says: "The *jury* (he should have said *two* "of the jury to whom Sir Henry Mildmay "wrote) having now distinctly stated the "motives which influenced, and the con-"siderations included in their award, it is "*very immaterial* what Sir Henry Mildmay "*understood* on the subject." He has stated "nothing, on this point, to the commis-"sioners, on his *own knowledge,* but only "what he had understood in loose conversa-"tion." Now, Sir, supposing it had been the whole of the twelve men instead of two of them, who had thus written, pardon me, if I think, that, by *their letters,* the case is not at all mended; and that what you seem to regard as "*very immaterial,*" is most of all material; for, though Sir Henry Mildmay, when he gave his evidence, now appears (for I will not question the truth of the two letters) to have been mistaken as to the *fact,* you, surely, will not wish me to believe, that he could be *mistaken* as to what he *understood* of that fact; and he says, that he understood, that £400 from the public was awarded to provide him with another place of residence, *with which understanding in his mind* he must have made the bargain to let the house to that same public at another £400 a year; or, if the lease came first, he must have *understood,* that he was receiving an award of £400 a year from the public to provide him with another place of residence, when he had already let that residence to that public at £400 a year. I should be glad to see a way out of this, but I cannot, unless it can be shewn, that the *house* and the *place of residence* are not one and the same thing ——But, it is asked: "might "Sir Henry Mildmay not have let the house "to any *individual?*" Yes, to any body but the public, though, if an "*untenable*" house had found a tenant, I should have thought it somewhat strange. The difference between the public and an individual, in this case is, that the public had already paid four hundred a year, besides the fees in passing the bill of non-residence, *for rendering the house untenable,* and for the poor sweated public to become the *tenant* of it afterwards at another four hundred a year was what, surely, no man, in any country but this would have believed. My correspondent says, "that, if the go-"vernment had not rented Moulsham Hall, "as an officer's barrack, they must have "rented some other place and at a higher "rate." General Hewitt says otherwise; but, supposing it to be so, it should have been considered, that, as the house was discovered to be *tenable* for one description of persons in the world, and as the public was to be the paymaster, the rent was already allowed for in the award, because the *untenableness* of the house must have been taken into consideration by the jury, or else they never could have made such an award. The circumstance stated by my correspondent, that Sir Henry Mildmay does in fact, only hold the estate in trust for his son is of some weight, as it fairly accounts for his sending two lawyers to plead before the jury, a man having no right to give away that which belongs, either now or eventually, to another.——My correspondent asserts, and, I believe, with truth, that the park has been greatly disfigured by the works, which pass very near to the house, and which have quite cut off the main entrance to it. But, all *damages* of this sort are imaginary, when an estate cannot be sold, as this estate cannot; and, it is to be lamented, that the imagination should, in this case, have fixed them so high.——He says, that "Mr. Vansittart "bears testimony to the liberality of Sir "Henry Mildmay's conduct, and that it

" is preposterous to suppose, that a man " of Sir Henry's fortune would, for the sake " of £400 a year for only four years, have " done what he regarded as a mean ac- " tion." I like the latter argument best; for as to the evidence of Mr. Vansittart, or any other secretary of the Treasury, or any other placeman, that is not what I should wish to abide by in any transaction to which the public was a party. But, it is, indeed, incredible, that a man of Sir Henry Mildmay's fortune and *character* (for he has not that of a money-lover) should, with his senses about him, have done a mean act for the sake of £1,600; and, it is, I think, but fair to regard his boldness in speaking about jobs, during the late election dinner, as a presumptive proof that he felt no *consciousness* of having done such an act. To say that *others* have obtained higher payment from the public, to cite the instance of a parson Bingham of Gosport, who, under the late administration, received £1,700 and *a hundred a year for life* besides, for *a house and garden*, in that town, destroyed by military works; to cite this, or a thousand such instances, makes nothing in defence of such a man as Sir Henry Mildmay, who would, I dare say, not be very willing to be thought to be upon a level with the parties receiving such awards.——Upon the whole, I think, that it must appear, that payment has been twice received from the public for the use of Moulsham Hall; but, that the new facts now brought forth do entirely remove the hateful imputation of a job; and that, from his evident unacquaintance with the detail of the transaction, it is probable, and likely, that Sir Henry Mildmay had, as is the too common practice with men of large fortunes, left the business in the hands of an agent, who thought it is duty to get from the public as much as he could, by any means, obtain, leaving his employer, in case of need, to justify the thing in the best manner that he might be able. This, by inference, at least, my correspondent asserts to have been the case. From all that he has written and said to me, upon the subject, I believe it; and I do sincerely regret, that the circumstances, now brought to light, were not sooner made public; because, though they do not justify the act itself, they totally change the nature of the probable motive; and though, in the libel-trials they will hear nothing of any motive other than that which is manifested in the act, or rather, in their interpretation of the act, God forbid that men should judge their neighbours by that rule!——But, if we say, that, in the cause of this affair, Sir Henry Mildmay has been wanting to himself, what shall we say of those, who, " walking in the footsteps of " that great man," (Pitt) left him in the lurch at the moment of his utmost need. Mr. Perceval told the House, that his honourable *friend*, the honourable Baronet, had *requested* not to be upon the Finance Committee! Did he, indeed, make that request? Was it really *he*, who thus sought to evade a discussion upon the subject of Moulsham Hall? Had I had a "*friend*" in Sir Henry Mildmay's situation, I should have said to him, " if you wish to be " thought conscious of innocence of evil " intention, withdraw not your name from " that committee, especially after what you " have said at Portsmouth."——Is it not a sorrowful thing to see such a man sacrificing every thing, even to reputation, to a party; and a party, too, composed of ..... but I will rather stop than cheat my description! One would think Sir Henry Mildmay has now had enough of faction. But, I know not how it is. Such men appear to be infatuated. It would seem, that they took a delight in being underlings; in being, in fact, nothing more than mere mouths, to be opened and shut at the pleasure of those, in whose train they have chosen to enroll themselves.

BRISTOL MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City of Bristol, held July 10, 1807, for the express purpose of enquiring into the present State of the Elective Franchise.——Henry Hunt, Esq. in the Chair.——It was unanimously resolved,

1st. That the elective Franchise is an object of the highest importance, as it is the basis of our laws and liberties. That in the free and unbiassed exercise of this great and yet undisputed privilege, depends our best interests, and dearest rights, as freeborn Englishmen —2nd. That if any club or party of men whatsoever, arrogate to themselves the power of returning a representative for this city, whether designated by the title of the White Lion Club, the Talbot Club, or the Loyal and Constitutional Club, if they threaten, persecute and oppress a voter for the free exercise of his judgment in the disposal of his suffrage, they are enemies to their country by acting in direct opposition to the sound principles of the British constitution.—3d. That we view with painful anxiety the contracted and enthral'd state of the elective rights of this city, and we are fully convinced of the existence of such unconsti-

tutional Clubs as are mentioned in the foregoing Resolution, that their evil effects have reduced this great city, to a level with the rottenest of rotton Boroughs, therefore, we are determined by every legal exertion in our power, to interpose and adopt, such constitutional and effective measures as may appear most conducive to the recovery and firm establishment of the Freedom of Election in this city.—4th. That the following Declarations of the Westminster Committee, contain the great constitutional principles on which we ought to act.—"That as to our "principles they are those of the constitu- "tion of England, and none other, that it "is declared by the Bill of Rights, that one "of the crimes of the Tyrant James, was "that of interfering by his ministers, in the "election of Members of Parliament, that "by the same great standard of our liber- "ties, it is declared, that the election of "members of parliament ought to be free! "That by the act which transferred the "Crown of this Kingdom from the heads of "the House of Stuart to the heads of the "House of Brunswick, it is provided that "for the better securing of the liberties of the "subject, no person holding a Place or Pen- "sion under the crown shall be a member "of the House of Commons: That these "are constitutional principles: and as we "are convinced that all the notorious pecu- "lations, that all the prodigal Waste of pub- "lic Money, that all the intolerable bur- "thens and vexations therefrom arising, "that all the oppression from within, and "all the danger from without, proceed "from a total abandonment of these great "constitutional principles: we hold it to "be our bounden duty, to use all the legal "means in our power, to restore those "principles to practice.—That though we "are fully convinced, that, as the natural "consequence of the measures pursued for "the last sixteen years, our country is "threatened with imminent danger from "the foe, which Englishmen once despised, "and though we trust there is not a man "of us, who would not freely lay down his "life to preserve the independence of his "country, and to protect it from a sangui- "nary and merciless invader: yet we hesi- "tate not to declare that the danger we "should consider of the next importance, "the scourge next to be dreaded, would be "a pack'd and corrupt house of commons, "whose votes, not less merciless, and more "insulting, than a Conqueror's Edicts, "would bereave us of all that renders "country dear, and life worth preserving, "and that too, under the names and forms "of Law and Justice—under those very "names, and those very forms, which yield- "ed security to the persons and property of "our forefathers."——5th. That in following the glorious example of the Citizens of Westminster, by choosing men of corresponding sentiments, and undeviating public virtue, we shall as far as rests with us, restore the blessings of our constitution, and the just rights and liberties of the people.—6th. That the freeholders, freemen, entitled freemen, and inhabitants of this city, who have united themselves for the laudable purpose of supporting each other in the free and unbiassed exercise of their judgment in the choice of their representatives, merit the approbation and applause of all their fellow citizens, and that we do now form ourselves into a body to be called, the "Bristol Patriotic and Constitutional Association," to co-operate with them in counteracting that unwarrantable influence, manœuvre, and deception, which have reduced the electors of this city to mere political cyphers, to passive spectators of the general wreck, freemen with no other appendage of freedom but the empty name; we therefore pledge ourselves individually and collectively to assist and protect them in the recovery of our just and constitutional liberties.——7th. That a public subscription be immediately opened to raise a fund for the purpose above mentioned, for defraying the expences of a Room for the Association, Printing, &c., and that a List of the Subscribers and Subscriptions, be regularly kept, and that proper Books be provided for that purpose.——8th. That these Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and that they be published,—Signed, —HENRY HUNT, Chairman.

GENERAL ESTE.

Mr. Alexander Davison having circulated observations on the Third Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, Major Gen. Este states for the information of the public the following circumstances, to shew the nature of the transaction which brought him to public notice; and adds some remarks on such part of the observations as concerns him.—Maj. Gen. Este, on taking the command of the troops in the Island of Alderney, found there was no allowance of coals made to him, and from the difficulty of procuring coals, he requested Mr. Hamilton, the Barrack Master, to issue coal on his account till further orders, and immediately made application to the Secretary at War for a continuation of such indulgence; adding his proposal for the payment of the amount when called upon: the indulgence was con-

tinued to the issue of 492 bushels, when it was stopped, and a demand made on the general to return the quantity so issued into the store. A compliance in this mode of settlement was very difficult, as no coal-merchant resided on the island, nor could the quantity be obtained but by sending a vessel to Weymouth for such direct purpose. He, therefore, on the 20th May, 1801, submitted to the Barrack Master General the following proposal, viz.—"A ready mode of "payment suggests itself to me; let the "contractor, now about to furnish the an-"nual supply, be directed to lay in a sur-"plus equal to the quantity issued to me, "and the expence thereof, together with "the additional charges of cartage and sto-"rage thereon be made to me, and I shall "pay the amount."——On the 6th June, Gen. Este having occasion to write to Maj. De Lancey, the assistant Barrack Master General, informed him of the proposal he had made to the Barrack Master General; and in the same letter stated, that he had lately seen in the public papers, the best Sunderland coals sold in the Pool, fluctuated between the prices of £1. 14s. 0d. and £1. 17s. 6d. per chaldron, and delivered at any part of London at £2. 3s. 6d. and £2. 6s. 6d. per chaldron: he therefore imagined a fair price at Alderney would be about £2. per chaldron: but added, "however, this is only an idea as it at pre-"sent strikes me, if it should appear to you "any way erroneous or objectionable, you "will have the goodness to point it out, "and let me know the amount of what I "am held indebted to the public on this ac-"count, and I shall send you a draft ac-"cordingly."——About three weeks after, Gen. Este received a letter from Major De Lancey dated June 21, informing him that his proposal appeared to him a most equitable mode of adjustment both to the public and the department, and that he had taken the liberty of naming it to the Barrack Master General, who had empowered him to conclude the business. Thus stood the agreement, and Gen. Este heard no more of it till the month of October, when Mr. Davison's agent made a demand on him for the sum of £38. 19s. which he paid by draft, as set forth in Mr. Davison's observations.—— If any deviation were made from the original agreement it was totally unknown to Gen. Este, which Major De Lancey should answer for his own credit; and the general trusts, on better founded ground than Mr. Davison has given to the public in his observations, viz.—"That his agent had Major "De Lancey's permission not to charge the "general more than he thought the coals "cost, as he knew the general was very fond "of money."——An assertion Gen Este trusts will be readily confuted by the whole of his military acquaintance, who must have known him in the discharge of many public situations, in all of which, he feels, he stands secure from every degree of meanness, and has ever been a marked enemy to peculation, and was never concerned in any dirty job: nor can he see any other motive for the introduction of so malicious an insinuation in Mr. Davison's observations, unless to give a momentary gloss to transactions that will not bear the test of public enquiry.—— Mr. Davison is pleased to observe on the extreme singularity of the following draft, viz.

£38. 19s. 0d. *Alderney, Oct.* 10, 1801.

"Ten days after date pay to Alex. Davison, "Esq. or his order, the sum of thirty eight "pounds and nineteen shillings, (being for "four hundred and ninety two bushels of "coals, delivered by the said Mr. Davison "into the barrack store of this island, on "my account, at the rate of nineteen pence "per bushel, including cartage and storage) "being the price charged to government, "and place the same with or without fur-"ther advice to the account of — Gentle-"men, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. W. Este, B. G."

Messrs. Meyrick, Spring Garden, London."

Surely under the circumstances of the agreement it was a most proper draft, and particularly as the bill presented was by a perfect stranger to the general, and a clerk to the agent of the contractor, and the charges not certified by any officer of the Barrack Department. Besides, at the time of making the payment the general's mind was strongly impressed with the unreasonableness of the charge, it differing so widely from the current prices he had seen in the public papers, and which he had submitted to Maj. De Lancey in his letter of the 6th June.—— Mr. Davison observes, that the price of coals at the time of Gen. Este's payment was by certificate 72 shillings per chaldron: on which Gen. Este takes the liberty to remark he has a receipt of a Mr. T. Boucher, clerk to a Mr. Walker of Guernsey, dated the 13th of the same month, acknowledging to have received the sum of £4. 7s 6d. for fifty bushels of coals sold by Mr. Walker, and laid in at the general's house, at the rate of 63 shillings per chaldron, and both persons were and are entire strangers to Gen. Este, of course he had no reason to expect favour nor did he seek any.—C. W. Este,—*Great Portland Street, July* 1, 1807.

PUBLIC PAPER.

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.—*Conditions of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, done at Tilsit, the 9th July, 1807.*

His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, animated with the same desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, for that purpose, appointed plenipotentiaries, namely; on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, M. Ch. Maurice Tallyrand, Prince of Benevento, his Great Chamberlain, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.; and on that of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Marshal Count de Kalkreuth, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and Count Von Golz, his Privy Counsellor, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle: who after the exchange of their several full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—Article I. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of France.——Art. II. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe; the Mark of Preignitz, the Ukermark, and the new Mark of Brandenburgh, with the exception of the Circle of Rothus, in Lower Lusatia; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the County of Glatz; the part of the district of Mess which lies to the north of the road from Driesen to Schneidesmuhl, and to the north of a line passing from Schneidesmuhl, by Woldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of the Circle of Bromberg Pomerelia; the Island of Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia; and to the Circle Culmer: finally, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslaw, Schweidnitz, Niesse, Brieg-Cosel, and Gloz; and, in general, all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are: the town and citadel of Graudenz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia.—Art. III. His Majesty the King of Prussia acknowledges his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his Majesty the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon.—Art. IV. His Majesty the King of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possyssions of the sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties. His said Majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who, in future, shall become members of the said confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.——Art. V. The present Treaty of Peace and Amity shall be in common for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his Majesty the King of Holland, and for the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.—Art. VI. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon as King of Westphalia.——Art. VII. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty to the Kings, Grand Dukes and Dukes, and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the Duchies, Margravates, Principalities, Counties, and Lordships, and, in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed, by his Majesty the King of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.——Art. VIII. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.——Art. IX. The arrangements which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favour he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.——Art. X. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may require. 1. To all territory without exception, situate between the Elbe and the Rhine, and in general to all not described in Art. VII. 2. To all possessions of his Majesty the King of Saxony and of the House of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe. On the other hand, all rights or claims of the states

situate between the Rhine and the Elbe to the possessions of his Majesty the King of Prusia, as they are defined by the present Treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.—Art. XI. All negociations, conventions, or treaties of alliance, that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any States on the left Bank of the Elbe, and which has not been broken by the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.—Art. XII. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes the Circle of Kotbuss, in Lower Lusatia, to his Majesty the King of Saxony, with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.—Art. XIII. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for ever possession to all the provinces which formerly constituted parts of the kingdom of Poland, have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland, and the country to the West of Ancient Prussia, to the East of Pomerania and the Newark, to the North of the Circle of Halm and a line which passes from the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidemuhl, and passes along the boundaries of Bromberg and the road from the Schneidemuhl to Driesen, which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudetz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Swierhorzy, shall in future be possessed, with all rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his Majesty the King of Prussia. —Art. XIV. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in like manner, for ever, possession of the city of Dantzic.——Art. XV. The provinces which his Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in the 13th article, with exception of the territories mentioned in the 18th article, shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his Majesty the King of Saxony, under the title of a Dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that duchy, and be conformable to the tranquillity of the neighbouring states.—Art. XVI. To secure a connection and communication between the Kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the King of Saxony through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.—Art. XVII. The navigation of the river Ness and the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.—Art. XVIII. In order to establish, as much as possible, natural boundaries between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Berg, to the mouth of the Lassosna, and a line which passes from the said mouth, and along the channel of that river, the channel of the Bobro to its mouth, the channel of the Narew from its mouth to Suradz, the channel of the Lisa to its source near the village of Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzuck, rising near that village, and the channel of the Nurzuck itself to its mouth, and lastly along the channel of the Bug, up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian Empire.——Art XIX. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his Majesty the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony, and be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress ——Art. XX. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, nor his Majesty the King of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imports whatsoever. ——XXI. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic, shall be shut up during the present maritime war against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.—Art. XXII. No individual of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the King of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the Duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, shall either with regard to his person, his estates, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken, either in a political or military point of view, in the event of the present war.—Art. XXIII. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the King of Prussia, prior to the 1st of January, 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and in particular, no individual of the Berlin civic guard or of the gens d'armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, or in his rank or dignity, nor in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the

events of the present war, or be subjected to any inquiry.—Art. XXIV. The engagements debts, or obligations of any nature whatsoever, which his Majesty the King of Prussia may have contracted or concluded, prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, dominions, and revenues, which his Majesty cedes and renounces in the present treaty, shall be performed and satisfied by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.—Art. XXV. The funds and capitals which belong to private persons, or public religion, civil, or military associations, countries which his Majesty the King of Prussia, or, which he renounces by the private treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the Bank of Berlin, in the Chest of the Territory of Noviltrade, or in any other manner, in the dominions of the King of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached by the proprietors of the funds or capitals, shall be at liberty to dispose of the same, and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds; the same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian Majesty by virtue of the present treaty.—Art. XXVI. The archives which contain the titles of property documents, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts seated in the abovementioned countries, are to be delivered up by commissioners of his said Majesty, within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left Bank of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the King of Saxony, and of the City of Dantzic, with regard to all the countries which their said Majesties and the City of Dantzic are in future to possess, by virtue of the present compact.——Art. XXVII. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to be made from any Prussian port for the British Isles or British Colonies; nor shall any ship which sailed from England, or her colonies, be admitted in any Prussian port.—Art. XXVIII. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said countries.—Art. XXIX. The prisoners of war taken on both sides are to be returned without any exchange and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.——Art. XXX. The present treaty is to be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Konigsberg by the undersigned, within the time of six days next ensuing the signing of the treaty.—Done at Tilsit, the 9th July, 1807.——Signed. C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.——COUNT KALKREUTH, Field Marshal.—AUGUSTUS COUNT GOLTZ.——The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Konigsberg on the 12th July, 1807.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Seventy-ninth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.*

(Concluded from page 192.)

About half past 5 Marshal Ney began to move forward. Some shots from a battery of 20 cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of Gen. Marchand advanced, sword-in-hand upon the enemy, and proceeded towards the tower of the town; being supported on the left by the division of Gen. Bison.—When the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood in which his right wing had been posted, they endeavoured to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of Cossacks: but Gen. Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons rode up in full gallop to the right wing, and repelled the attack of the enemy. In the mean time Gen. Victor erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of his center. Gen. Sennarmont, who commanded this battery, pushed his works forward more than 400 paces, and greatly annoyed the enemy. The several manœuvres they attempted, in order to produce a diversion, were all in vain.—Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops directing the smallest manœuvres with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, and maintained that example which has always distinguished his corps among the other corps of the grand army. Several columns of the enemy which attacked his right wing were received with the bayonet and driven into the Alle. Thousands found their graves in that river, and

some escaped by swimming; meanwhile Marshal Ney's left wing reached the Raveline, which encircles the town of Friedland. The enemy who had posted the imperial horse and foot guards in ambush there, advanced with great intrepidity, and attacked Marshal Ney's left, which for a moment wavered: but Dupont's division, which formed the right wing of the reserve, fell upon the Russian imperial guards, defeated them, and made a most dreadful slaughter. The enemy sent forward several other corps from his centre, to defend Friedland: vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets bestrewed with dead bodies. The centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was at the same time engaged. The attempts which the enemy had made upon the right wing, being frustrated, he wished to try the effect of similar efforts upon our centre, he was, however, suitably received by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the commanding Marshal.—The repeated attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were incapable of obstructing the march of our columns, all the powers and all the courage of the Russians were exerted in vain.—Marshal Mortier, who, during the whole day, had given great proofs of coolness and intrepidity, in supporting the left wing, now advanced, and was in his turn supported by the fuzileers of the guard under the command of Gen. Savary. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery—all, on this occasion, generally distinguished themselves.—The imperial horse and foot guards, and two divisions of the first corps, were not in the action. The victory was never for a moment doubtful. The field of battle is horrible to behold. It is not too much to estimate the number of the dead on the side of the Russians, at from 15 to 18,000. The number of dead on the French side was not 500, but we have 3000 wounded. We have taken 80 cannons, and a great number of cassoons. A great number of standards have also fallen into our hands. There are 25 of the Russian generals either killed, wounded, or taken. Their cavalry has suffered an incalculable loss.—Gen. Drouet, Chief of Marshal Lannes' corps; Gen. Cohorn; Col. Regnaud of the 15th of the line; Col. Lajonquire of the 60th; Col. Lamotte, of the 4th dragoons; and Brigadier General Brunryn, are wounded. Gen. Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Deffourneux, colonel of the artillery; Hutin, Chef d'Esquadron, and first Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Oudinot, are killed. Two of the Emperor's Aids-de-Camp, Mouton and Lacoste, are slightly wounded.——Night prevented us from pursuing the enemy; they were followed until 11 o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut off columns tried to pass the Alle at several fordable places, and next day, we saw caissons, cannon, and harness, every where in the river.—The battle of Friedland is worthy to be numbered with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely. —Next day the enemy endeavoured to assemble on the right bank of the Alle, and the French army made manœuvres on the left bank to cut them off from Koningsberg. The heads of the columns arrived at the same time at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel. The Emperor had his head quarters in the village of Peterswelde.——The enemy having destroyed all the bridges took advantage of that obstacle, at day-break, on the 16th, to proceed on their retreat towards Russia. At 8 in the morning, the Emperor threw a bridge over the Pregel, and took a position there with the army.—Almost all the magazines which the enemy had on the Alle have been thrown into the river, or burnt. Some idea may be formed of the great extent of their loss by what yet remains to us. The Russians had magazines in all the villages, which, in their passage, they every where burnt. We have, however, found more than 6000 quintals of corn in Wehlau.——Koningsberg was abandoned on the arrival of the intelligence of the battle of Friedland. Marshal Soult has entered that place, where much wealth has been found. We have taken there some hundred thousand quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, all the ammunition which England had sent to the Russians, including 100,000 muskets which had not been landed. Thus has Providence punished those, who instead of negociating with good faith to bring about a salutary peace, treated that object with derision, and regarded the repose taken by the conquerors, as a proof of timidity and weakness.—The army is now in a delightful country. The banks of the Pregel are rich. In a short time the magazines and cellars of Dantzic and Koningsberg will afford us new resources of superfluity and health. The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, cannot be contained within the limits of one bulletin. The staff is employed in collecting their deeds.—The Prince of Neufchatel gave extraordinary proofs of his zeal and knowledge in the battle of Friedland. He was frequently in the hottest part of the action, and made arrangements which were of great advantage.—It was on the 5th

the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss in the ten days which followed their first operations may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken, or otherwise put *hors de combat*. A part of their artillery, the necessary supply of military stores, and all their magazines, on a line of more than 40 miles, are lost to them. The French army has seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss.

80th Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

During the time that the French arms signalize themselves on the field of battle at Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg arrives before Koningsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by Gen. Lestocq —On the 13th, Marshal Soult found at Creutzberg, the Prussian rear-guard. The division of Milhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry, and takes several pieces of cannon.——On the 14th, the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Koningsberg. About noon, 2 of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off before that place, with a view of entering it, 6 pieces of cannon, and from 3 to 4000 men who composed this troop, were taken. All the suburbs of Koningsberg were raised, and a considerable number of prisoners were made. The result of all these affairs is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, and 15 pieces of cannon.——On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Koningsberg; but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Koningsberg, and this place falls into our hands. The stores found at Koningsberg are immense: 200 large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect.—A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau, to form the siege of that place; and Gen. Rapp has sent off to Dantzic for a column, ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea.—On the 17th, the Emperor transferred his head-quarters to the farm of Drucken, near Klein Schirau. On the 18th he advanced them to Sgaisgirren; and on the 19th, at 2 in the afternoon, he entered Tilsit ——The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy in his retreat these three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded: among the latter is the Chief d'Escadre Picton, Aid-de-Camp to the Grand Duke of Berg. After the passage of the Pregel, opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind; takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack, and pursues him. ——A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred for the first time near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks were seen fighting with arrows. We were sorry for those who gave the preference to the ancient arms, to those of the moderns, but nothing is more laughable than the effect of those arms against our muskets. Marshal Davoust, at the head of the third corps, defiled by Labian, fell upon the enemy's rear-guard and made 2500 prisoners — Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took 1000 wounded, and the enemy's magazines, which were considerable. The woods, the villages, are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous. It has not with it more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches prevent us from being able as yet, to ascertain how many pieces we have taken; but it is supposed, that the number exceeds 120.—Near Tilsit, the annexed notes, numbered I and II were transmitted to the Grand Duke of Berg; and afterwards the Russian Prince, Lieut. Gen. Lubanoff, passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the Prince of Neufchatel.—The enemy burned in great haste the bridge of Tilsit over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsitt, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy on the right bank.—Hostilities have already ceased. What remained to the King of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greater part of his army, or rather of the division of his troops, is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

(To be continued.)

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